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EVALUATION
of the
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
McELMO DISTRICT

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EVALUATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
on
PUBLIC LANDS
of the
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
in the
CORTEZ-DOVE CREEK AREA
(McELMO DISTRICT)
of
SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO
by
DANIEL W. MARTIN
under the direction of
ROBERT H. LISTER
and
DAVID A. BRETERNITZ

Based upon reconnaissance and inventory of archaeological
remains between 1965 and 1969 conducted for:

THE STATE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
by
THE DIRECTOR
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
in fulfillment of Contract 14-11-11-0008-3159
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PREFACE

Readers of this report must bear in mind that this is an initial attempt at synthesis and it is a summary. Therefore, many complex situations are reduced to simplistic but manageable forms in order to write about a large district, a long time span, and an almost unbelievable diversity in kinds of sites.

Such differences and similarities as exist among this body of data which could become categories of analysis are limited only by our imaginations and more particularly by our capacity to record and manipulate data. We humans have the imagination but the digital and analogue computer must supply the handling of such data (Clarke, 1968).

Now that we have familiarized ourselves with the "scene of the crime" we know that "clues" (the data) are available, and we may construct some preliminary hypotheses which will guide us in our choice of relevant facts to be "computerized".

Please consult the catalog of sites to gain a full appreciation of the individual sites and for the field crews' impressions.

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INTRODUCTION

A Type I archaeological reconnaissance, "which is extensive rather than intensive, and results in a catalog of sites", (Ruppé 1966:313-333) and inventory of Public Domain in the Dolores Grazing District (Colorado Number 4 - McElmo Planning Unit - Southeast, South and North portions) controlled by the Bureau of Land Management was conducted for the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, by the Director, University of Colorado Archaeological Research Center, Mesa Verde National Park.

The work was accomplished between 1965 and 1969 under contracts 14-11-0008-0590-27 and 14-11-0008-3159. Field work was carried on during the three summer months of each year for five years resulting in a total of fifteen months of field work. Laboratory analysis of collected materials was conducted by our laboratory staff in Mesa Verde National Park during the summer months and continued at the University of Colorado laboratories through the course of the fall, winter and spring months. Photographic records, site sketch maps, site location maps, survey sheets, and pottery tabulation sheets were completed each year prior to returning to the field. These records were duplicated, collated and distributed as required to appropriate Bureau of Land Management and University of Colorado Research offices.

In the course of fifteen months of field work 278 square miles of Public Domain of the Bureau of Land Management was surveyed by our crews. A total of 1,587 sites were located and recorded on that Public Domain in that length of time.

The area considered was suspected to have a unique record of aboriginal life. The purpose of this work was to locate and to assess the significance of the archaeological resources on the designated land in terms of their potential for relating the prehistory of that area.

PROCEDURES

The first questions to be answered in evaluating such resources as were considered must necessarily be: what kinds of resources exist, how many of each kind are there, where are they, and how are they distributed?

Once a working knowledge is gotten concerning what and where many of the available resources are then questions may be posed concerning what are the potentials for development in public education and recreation, and for scientific research.

To answer what kinds of sites exist and how many of each kind requires a review of each of the 1,587 site records in the catalog in consideration of various categories of analysis. The categories of analysis were selected on the basis of the kinds of information possible to ascertain for most of the sites from recorded surface indications only.

Assignment to a cultural phase.

Over the past 40 years archaeologists dealing with the Anasazi have come to appreciate that the evolution of these people may be conveniently divided into cultural phases each of which is represented by a recognizable artifact trait complex of architectural features, settlement configuration (and size), and ceramic styles. The Cultural Phases dealt with in this report are Basketmaker III, Pueblo I, and Pueblo II, and Pueblo III. The foregoing phases are listed from earliest to latest. The earliest manifestations of BMIII occur around 500 A.D. and the last manifestations of PIII occur around 1300 A.D.

The studies of seriation of Anasazi ceramics are sufficiently established that ceramic affiliation alone is often used to assign a strata or a site tentatively to a given Cultural Phase. Because a sample of a site's ceramics may be collected from the surface while other site features usually require excavation to be known, the sites encountered on this reconnaissance have been assigned to a cultural phase on the basis of their ceramic affiliation (Appendix C). The collection of sherds from each site may represent a random sample through time if the trash was disturbed by vandals, farming, rodents, erosion, or chaining, or in some cases, the collection of sherds might represent the last period of

occupation. In the McElmo Archaeological District it is possible that particular ceramic styles will be associated with varied trait complexes other than those trait complexes associated at Mesa Verde National Park with similar ceramic styles. However, this sample and consequent assignment to a tentative Cultural Phase does provide some indication of the site's phase affiliation and a relative time association. Sites which yield too few, non-diagnostic or no sherds were assigned to a phase on the basis of other diagnostic traits when they existed. These traits include presence of towers, masonry style (such as scabbled masonry), or sheer size and depth. All of these indicators suggest either late or long occupation sites. If the survey generated no diagnostic traits, the site could not be assigned to a phase. Such unassigned sites may be assigned to a phase by using techniques not possible to use while conducting survey operations.

The records of each of the 1,587 sites inventorized have been reviewed. On the basis of the pottery tabulation sheets 1,339 sites (85 percent of the total sites located) were assigned to a culture phase (Fig. 1, and Table 1). Twelve sites were assigned on other than a ceramic basis (Appendix C). Sites having predominately Pueblo III type sherds (represented in the collection taken) were assigned to that culture phase. Sites with concentration of Basketmaker III through Pueblo II or Basketmaker III and Pueblo II were assigned to that culture phase accordingly. Consequently

eight possible categories emerged. These categories are: Basketmaker III through Pueblo I (BM3-P1), Pueblo I (P1) Pueblo I through Pueblo II (P1-2), Pueblo II (P2), Pueblo II through Pueblo III (P2-3), Pueblo III (P3), Basketmaker III through Pueblo II (BM3-P2), and Basketmaker III through Pueblo III (BM3-P3). Some 248 were not possible to assign to a culture phase. Of these, 165 sites (10 percent of the total sites) were lithic sites which consist of scattered chips, flakes and broken stone implements which are not possible to relate to any particular culture phase at this time. Eighty-three sites (five percent of the total sites) were check dams, pictographs, granaries, campsites, and stone walls which lacked any substantial diagnostic features for particular cultural phase assignment without further investigation.

Assignment of size categories.

Surveyors' estimated the size of each site on the basis of surface indications. Such an estimate only roughly approximates the actual occupation area and in some cases is grossly incorrect but it does serve as a guide for distinguishing very large sites from smaller sites. The surveyors' estimate as to diameter, length or width of each site was converted to number of square feet of occupation area in each site. This number of square feet figure was used to assign each site to one of five categories: sites with under 3,000 square feet of occupation area, sites with 3,001 to 6,000 square feet of area, sites with 6,001 to 9,000 square

feet of area, sites with 9,001 to 12,000 square feet of area, and sites with over 12,001 square feet of area.

Types of resource categories.

The most apparent resources of each of the 1,587 sites located and described by our crews were tallied and compared in order to determine abundance of each of these resources (Fig. 2, and Table 2). Three kinds of construction are discernable from the site records: 1) the use of building blocks (of sandstone) for construction (a masonry site), 2) the use of wattle and daub for construction (a jacal site) and the use of a pit covered by wattle and daub (also categorized as a jacal site because, due to erosion, the presence of a pit is not always distinguishable; these two kinds of sites may be confused without excavation, and 3) the use of a cliff or rock overhang (a cliff site). The cliff sites are of two kinds based upon use - those used as habitation and those used for storage areas. A survey crew and survey records may not always distinguish to which use the cliff site was put - particularly if erosion and vandalism leaves only partial walls or scattered masonry blocks with mortar clinging to them. Generally the smaller cliff sites were storage areas.

The survey crew also encountered and described artifact areas of three general kinds: 1) campsites - sites where sherds, lithic material (chips, projectile points, manos, metates, knives, etc.), fire pits, or storage cists occur

but with which no architectural features are discernable, 2) ceramic sites - sites with heavy concentrations of sherds and a few chips, and 3) lithic sites - sites with heavy concentrations of lithic material (chips, flakes, knives, projectile points, etc.) and sometimes a few sherds.

Lithic sites probably are associated with hunting activities such as manufacture of equipment (possibly while observing for game) and, in some cases, game kill sites with remnants of tool manufacture, used and discarded in the process of butchering.

Other kinds of archaeological resources which are possible to identify from survey reports are the presence of towers, Great Kivas, dams (or rock basin reservoirs), and pictographs or petroglyphs. These features usually exhibit surface indications possible for a survey crew to observe. Excavation may reveal more of these same features.

ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF DATA

Now that the sites and resources have been pigeonholed in several ways we can compare some of our categories.

Frequency distribution of kind of resource through the culture phases.

Our sample of jacal sites through the various phases (Fig. 3) indicates that jacal style sites were associated with the ceramics of all Anasazi phases at a relatively constant

rate through time. Examining only the jacal sites (sample size 196 resources) would lead us to believe that Anasazi culture employed this architectural style at a fairly constant rate.

A sample of 205 cliff resources (Fig. 4) indicates that 26% of the sample was used throughout the phases (i.e., BMIII-PIII) but that the cliff utilization increased dramatically in later times.

The masonry architecture sample (732 resources) indicates some use of masonry through all phases and some masonry sites continuously occupied (i.e., BMIII-PIII). This latter observation might only indicate that popular locations remained occupied and became built over with the most "modern" masonry style. Most startling is the increase of later over earlier ceramics associated with masonry style construction (Fig. 5). One might hypothesize a general population increase and a desire to live in a "brick" house. How can this be reconciled with our observations regarding jacal sites above? Further studies will produce more reliable interpretations.

Our camp resources (sample size 136) suggest that such activities as might be represented by these "camps" was a part of the Anasazi life way continually and some areas were repeatedly used (i.e., BMIII-PIII and BMIII-PII) but certainly more of this activity went on with the passage of time (Fig. 6). Does this indicate a population increase? Are there sites with

architectural features which will be revealed by excavation? Perhaps these represent harvest or seasonal camps of some sort which denote successful use of the environment and consequent population increase? A total McElmo District study using a cultural-ecological approach can perhaps explain this time and space (see maps) distribution of sites.

Our ceramic area resources (Fig. 7) are not very helpful at this point because of the small sample size (23 resources). More intensive ceramic analyses may result in some realistic conjectures concerning these areas.

The tower resources distribution through time (sample size 98 resources) suggests that towers were associated with the Anasazi life style from Basketmaker through Pueblo III times, (Fig. 8). However, what we said about masonry architecture can be said about towers - the older sherds were there and the tower was built later. More towers are associated with later ceramics. The one tower apparently associated with only early sherds should be checked to learn if it indeed is an early tower.

The distribution of Great Kivas through time (Fig. 9) is interesting although the sample is small (20 resources). The Great Kivas associated with BMIII-PIII sherds may only indicate older sites which later added Great Kivas or these sites may actually have had Great Kivas through their history. One Great Kiva is associated with only early sherds.

-----The Pie Diagram suggests that although the concept was around, it became more popular through time. Here is another mystery to be solved by further investigation. Some of these may prove not to be Great Kivas when tested.

The pictograph (and petroglyph -- both are lumped under the former term in this report) distribution through time tells us very little at present due to the small sample size (22 resources). However, we might suspect that pictographs became a part of the Anasazi lifeway late in the Anasazi's history (Fig. 10).

There appear to be more dams associated with collections of only later ceramics than with earlier or long sequence ceramic complexes (Fig. 11); however, a small sample size (20 resources) and lack of further testing precludes the statement that more dams were built in later phases.

Frequency of types of resources within a culture phase.

Speculation concerning the Anasazi lifeway is generated by examining the relative frequencies of types of resources in each culture phase.

Basketmaker III - Pueblo I.

Resources associated with Basketmaker III-Pueblo I ceramics (47 resources) are dominated (57%) by jacal style architecture (Fig. 12). Seven (17% of this phase's resources) masonry style sites appear to be associated with

ceramics related to only this phase. This infers the presence of a characteristic (masonry construction) in this phase which was to gain in popularity (Fig. 14) and then dominate (Fig. 16).

The camp resources which might represent a seasonal harvest camp apart from more permanent dwellings are represented in this phase and throughout all phases. Despite their unspectacular appearance these resources are significant because their careful study and excavation in some cases may allow us to learn as much and more about how the Anasazi were getting their living as the excavation of a large multi-room masonry pueblo (Struever 1971:10-11).

The cliff resources of this phase suggest the early appreciation which the Anasazi had for cliff utilization which continued and elaborated through time. A similar comment may be made concerning the Tower, Great Kiva, and Pictograph resources.

Pueblo I.

Virtually the same remarks as were made for the BMIII-PI phase can be made for this phase (Fig. 13). The 73% jacal resources dominate the diagram and the resources of this phase.

Pueblo I-II.

In this phase we observe a shift toward more masonry comparison to jacal architecture from the earlier phases

(Fig. 14). In the BMIII-PI phase jacal resources were 57% of the total resources while masonry resources were 17% of the total resources. In the PI phase jacal resources were 73% of the total resources while masonry resources were 13% of the total resources. In this phase jacal resources were 39% of the total resources while masonry resources were 33% of the total resources.

In this phase we have our first evidence of dams.

Pueblo II.

We observe a continuation of the earlier trend toward the dominance of masonry over jacal (Fig. 15). Also, we notice a sharp increase in cliff utilization from earlier phases and a general increase in the number of resources from earlier phases.

Pueblo II-III.

In this phase masonry architecture dominates the scene (Fig. 16) but no previously appearing characteristics have been lost. This phase has more Great Kivas associated with it than any other phase.

Pueblo III.

During this phase all previously mentioned features appear but there is a noticeable increase in the utilization of cliffs. Also, only two Great Kivas are associated with this phase's ceramics as compared with ten for the PII-III

phase ceramics. Further, the raw number of resources drops from 432 in PII-III to 228 in PIII (Table 1 & Fig. 17). It appears that the PII-III phase marks a climax of cultural activity followed by a decline in the PIII phase.

Long occupation resources (BMIII-PII and BMIII-PIII).

Up to this point we have dealt with resources which were associated with ceramics that were indicative of comparatively short spans of McElmo Anasazi prehistory. Such resources having only a short occupation (i.e., BMIII-PI, PI, PI-II, PII, PII-III, and PIII) indicated by the ceramics are important because they contain information about that particular phase of development without the complexity of interpretation often resulting in the excavation of more complex archaeological resources. These sites can aid the archaeologist in prediction of the population of particular phases. We suspect that in most cases legitimate ecological and cultural explanations can be made concerning why such sites were occupied successfully for a short time.

In contrast to these short occupation sites, the survey also yielded a total of 439 long occupation resources (Table 1). Resources which are designated as long occupation resources (i.e., BMIII-PII and BMIII-PIII) according to ceramic indications are valuable because these sites contain information of a cultural continuum. Such sequences enable us to construct regional chronologies. Also, such sites or resources represent a location which may represent those nec-

essary and sufficient factors allowing the population to continue to survive. It is through study of both long and short occupation sites and comparisons of both kinds in all pertinent areas that we might isolate those factors which are critical in cultural ecology. These critical factors are the determinants that have in the past produced (and will in the future produce) man's success or his failure in the McElmo region. These determinants if understood can lead to better planning for future land use in the McElmo District.

The 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Masonry (Fig. 18) and 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Masonry (Fig. 19) probably represent earlier styles of architecture now overlain with masonry. The persistence of jacal is more difficult to explain. Why would people using what we believe are later ceramics, occupy an area with what appears to be older style architecture? Were these people exploiting a food resource seasonally which had been a staple in earlier times? Were they actually living in the older style houses? What is the nature of the jacal areas?

Maps.

In order to gain a rough idea of what aboriginal activities occurred in the McElmo District the resources described previously were plotted on nine maps - one map representing each ceramic affiliated phase plus one map of the lithic site distribution. Symbols representing each type of resource were plotted at the map location for each resource.

Each map demonstrates size, type, relationship, and distribution of resources while the series represents the passage of time. These maps provide a visual summary of the results of the reconnaissance.

One may view the maps as though they represent a series of aerial photographs taken over a span of eight hundred years. A series of maps showing the resources at ten year intervals (a kind of time-lapse motion picture) showing the birth, florescence and death of all of these sites in concert would no doubt be more meaningful but this crude demonstration serves to alert us that application of our more detailed, accurate, intensive and sophisticated archaeological techniques can lead us to profound explanations of the relationships between man and the land. This crude demonstration with these maps teaches us that the availability of this kind of raw data in the McElmo District cannot be allowed to be lost. After some testing of sites, some excavation, further analysis leading to confirmation of the information on the maps, and addition of ecological information, such refined maps may be used to pose problems and preliminary hypotheses concerning the cultural-ecology, evolution, demography, and migration patterns of the McElmo District's Anasazi.

Interpretations and comments concerning the maps at this point only represent problems recognized and preliminary hypotheses. These are worthwhile because they guide us in our research in the area. Some interesting patterns emerge.

For instance on the BMIII-PI map, focus your attention on Township 36 North, Range 18 West, Section 4 and the surrounding sections. Jacal sites of about 6,000 square feet seem to be 1 to 1.5 miles from one another. In Township 36 North, Range 17 West in Section 25, and in Township 36 North, Range 16 West, Section 32 we see masonry style sites (in sets this time) about 1.5 miles apart. To the Northwest in Township 39 North, Range 18 West Sections 19 and 20 sites appear in groups of two or three. These groups are about 1.5 miles apart. Given this pattern one might advance the hypothesis that such spacing was a function of two basic kinds of subsistence activities. Subsistence was gained 1) from the surrounding land (necessitating a substantial area surrounding the dwellings) and 2) by banding together for group cooperation (necessitating living close enough to neighbors to allow this). Such a hypothesis is contingent upon knowing exactly what the settlement pattern is. If we examine the above mentioned areas on the long occupation map (BMIII-PIII) we will see other sites which may have been extant contemporaneously with the BMIII-PI sites. Because these sites might alter our pattern, we must determine their nature during the BMIII-PI phase prior to spinning our hypotheses.

The significance and interpretation of the lithic sites (see the Lithic map) at this point amounts to conjecture. These sites pose some interesting problems. First, we don't know to what phase of Anasazi culture they are associated. Each may represent activity before, during or after the

phases discussed in this report. We have mentioned previously that they probably represent hunting activities, either manufacturing sites or butchering sites. Their distribution in terms of other resources is puzzling. The northern group might all be associated with various nearby sites of other kinds (compare the Lithic site distribution to other sites' distribution by phase), but the southern group have fewer possibilities for being related to other kinds of sites because in the South there appears to be a greater frequency of lithic sites to other types of sites per square mile. Perhaps, if these sites are contemporaneous with others of this report, the northern group represents local casual "catch as catch can" hunting while equipment was manufactured near the village, while the southern group represents earnest hunting expeditions.

One could postulate that both the southern and northern areas were hunting areas. The sites in the northern area are mostly on high ground on either side of the major southwest trending canyon corridors - an excellent vantage for the deer hunter as attested by .30-.30 casings found on these same rims today. The terrain in the southern area has more open grassland nowadays than that to the North which is predominantly pinyon-juniper forest and sage. A palynological study might reveal if the vegetation pattern of these areas were similar in the past. The long ever widening canyons dissecting the tablelands do not occur in the South but rather there are large flat mesas on either side of the McElmo river. Modern cartridge casings and blinds there sug-

gest that this area is used for deer hunting today. If past vegetation were similar, then a concept of the Anasazi occasionally exploiting game trails through the northern canyons and heavy exploitation of the open grassy plateaus and broad valleys along the McElmo river (where herds of elk, pronghorn, and deer probably ranged) might be the correct interpretation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to initiation of this investigation in 1965 it was known that some Indian ruins existed in the McElmo District. The archaeological resources and their potential for scientific research and for public education and recreation were not known. At the conclusion of a Type I reconnaissance (Ruppé 1966:313-333) we believe that the Total archaeology (Struever 1971:9-19) of the McElmo District is significant and requires further research and development. One aspect of this extensive reconnaissance deserves special note. The bulk and variety of recognized and potential data suggests the possibility of an area study (i.e., Total archaeology).

Although this report is an evaluation of resources and not a plan for use of resources, we believe that we have a responsibility as archaeologists to suggest what courses of action, concerns and priorities are necessary in order to make best use of these resources from an archaeological standpoint.

The program of appraisal of resources and continuing coordination for multiple use planning called for by Multiple Use Planning For The McElmo and Mancos Units In Southwestern Colorado is excellent. The inherent flexibility suggested by this planning system is prudent. Such planning for the overall development of land with heavy concentrations of archaeological resources alerts the concerned archaeologist that planning for the archaeological development of the district is essential lest we risk losing what we consider our outdoor laboratory and specimens.

A reconnaissance alone cannot result in an accurate interpretation of a district. Such a survey is a necessary preliminary step tantalizing or discouraging the archaeologist as regard to a particular area. In the case of the McElmo District we are encouraged that the data for significant archaeology is present and warrants careful planning and development.

Today Settlement Pattern Archaeology and Cultural Ecology in Archaeology are valuable research strategies growing out of our archaeological heritage. Such approaches require massive data from large areas. Quantities of data in vast areas which are mostly unspoiled by extensive city growth, agriculture, or industrialization are rare today. Some of these areas are in the hands of private owners who fail to appreciate the value of archaeological research. For the research strategies mentioned above, in addition to massive data

and vast area, it is desirable to have a wide range of types of sites which vary through time, a range of topography and biomes occupied, and a substantial statistical sample of both long and short occupation sites. The excavation and concern with individual sites is a required part of an area study. Traditionally, archaeologists have excavated single sites (sometimes massive ones) one after another until the aggregate is the basis for statements concerning the area situation (Struever 1971:9-19).

An advantage of an initial concern with the area as a whole is that attention is focused upon the less spectacular archaeological resources. These are more likely to be ignored and destroyed by other land use activities and the story of the Anasazi is incomplete without them. We do not propose making monuments of these sites but rather that the information they hold be recorded. Examples of such sites might be preserved in order to illustrate to tourists that small households, dams, and religious shrines were a part of the Anasazi lifeway.

The reconnaissance indicates that the entire McElmo District is an area of concentrated aboriginal use. Virtually any present day activity in this area could result in the disturbance or destruction of significant archaeological resources. We recommend establishment of a program which allows for testing and re-evaluation of any site or area threatened with destruction. Any Public Domain which would be put to use which could result in the destruction of

archaeological materials should be physically reinspected by a qualified archaeologist. If any archaeological site is deemed of sufficient value by the archaeologist, provisions should exist to perform salvage operations.

In reviewing this report it seems that the rough sorting, mapping, and examination of the catalog of sites generated by the survey and inventory has produced more questions about the McElmo Anasazi than it has answered. From a standpoint of research and learning about these people, the questions produced by this initial foray into an area understanding (as distinguished from an understanding of individual sites in the area) are a healthy sign. Now that we have had a look at the potential riches of this area, we are anxious to "dig in" and truly learn the story of the McElmo District Anasazi. The McElmo District as a whole has valuable and unique archaeological features and is still in government control. We request your continued interest and cooperation in promoting the development and interpretation of the archaeology of the McElmo District.

APPENDIX A

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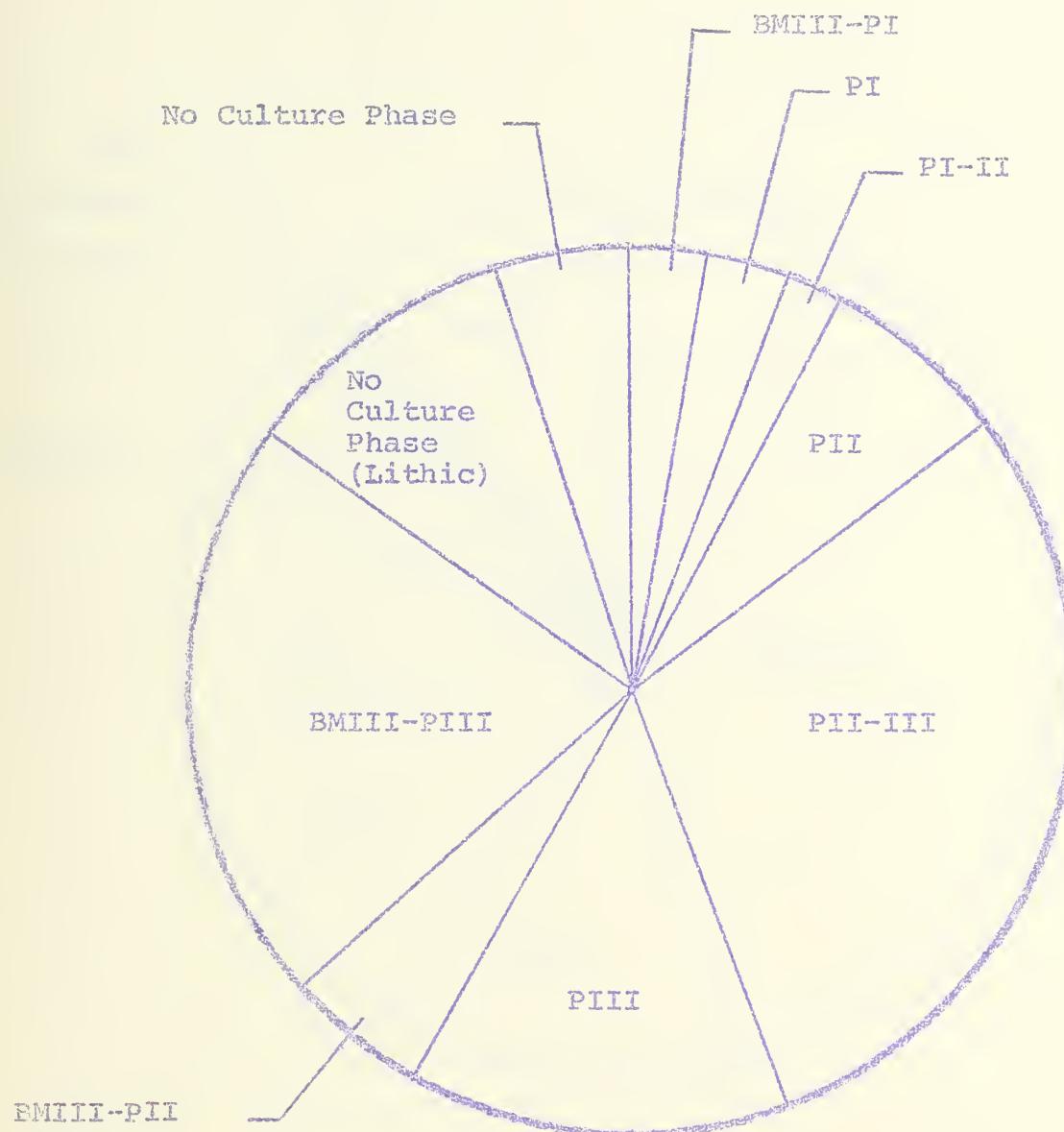


FIGURE 1. 1
COMPARISON OF RESOURCES..(1617 resources)
Frequency distribution by culture phase.

1. Although the reconnaissance yielded 1587 sites, the number of resources yielded is greater (1617) because a single site may represent several resources under the categories considered in this report (see pp. 3-5).

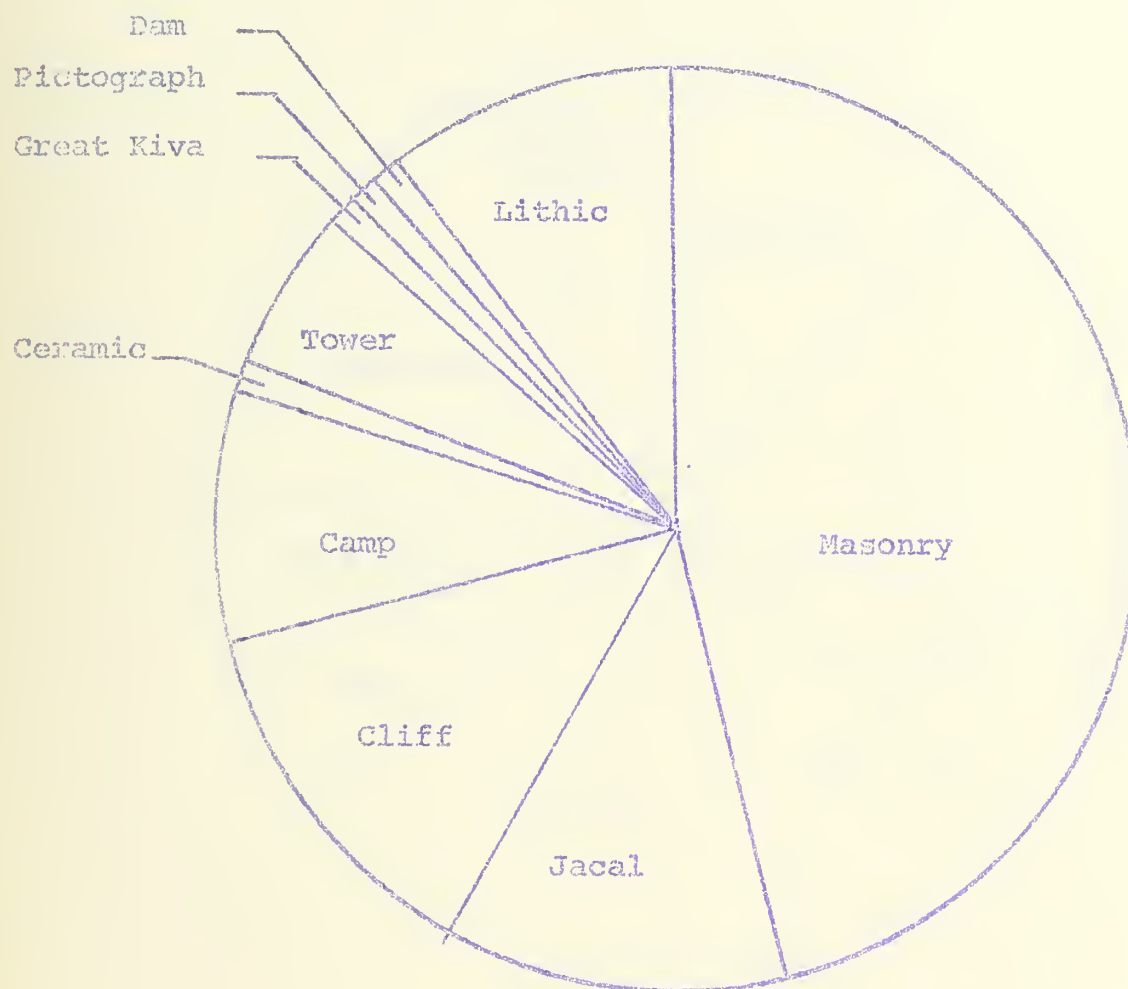


FIGURE 2
COMPARISON OF RESOURCES. (1617 resources).
Frequency distribution by type.
(See pp. 6-7).

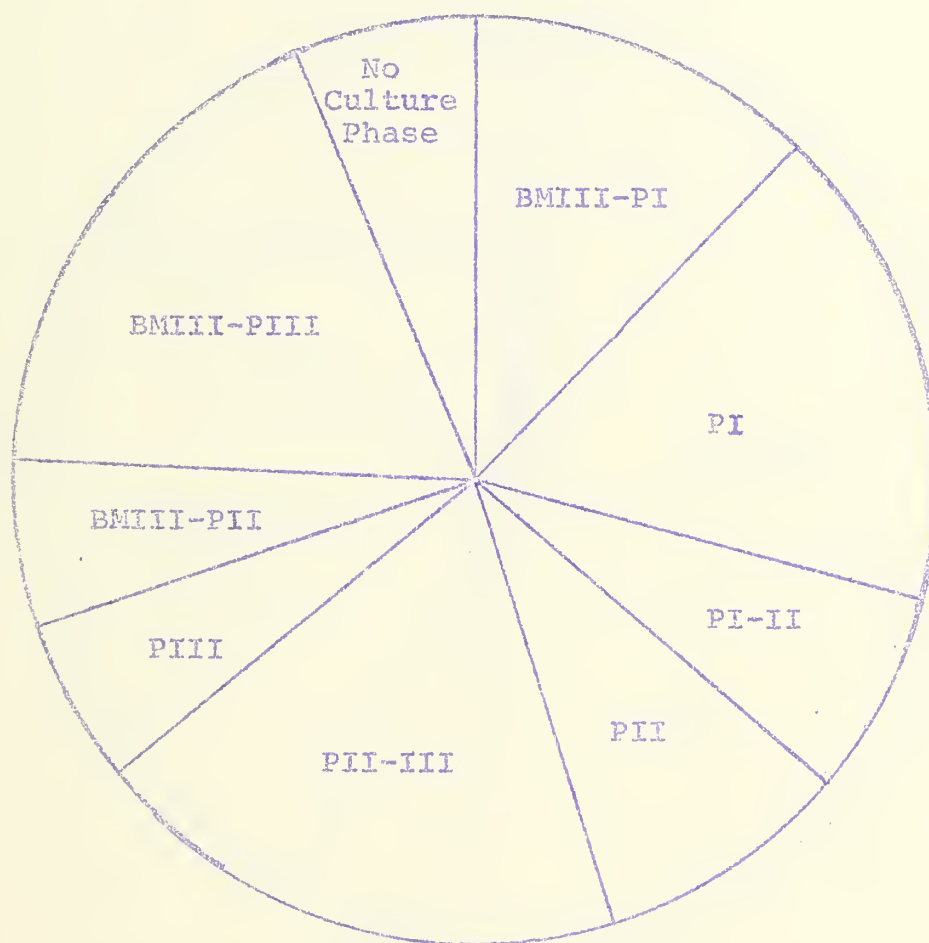


FIGURE 3
JACAL RESOURCES. (196 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(see p. 7-8).

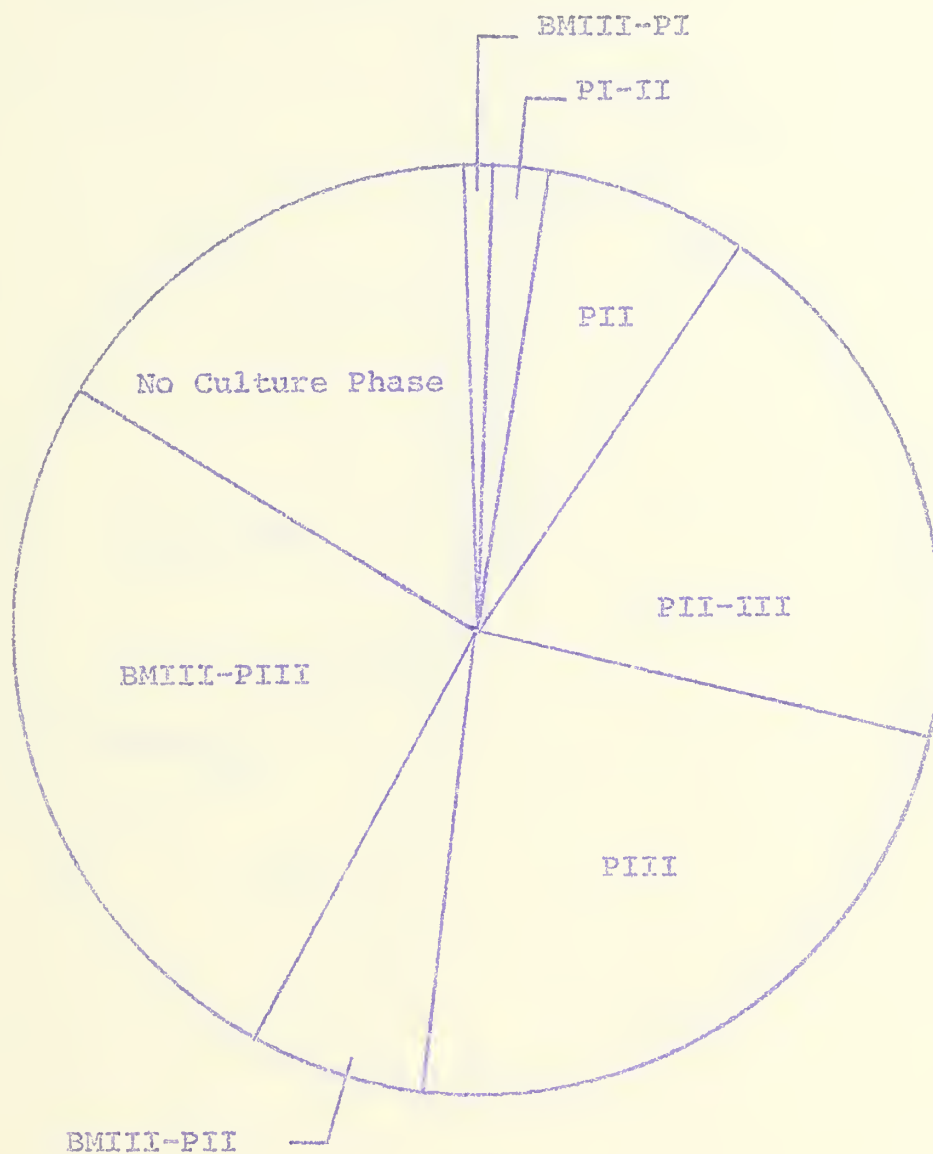


FIGURE 4
CLIFF RESOURCES. (205 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(See p. 8)

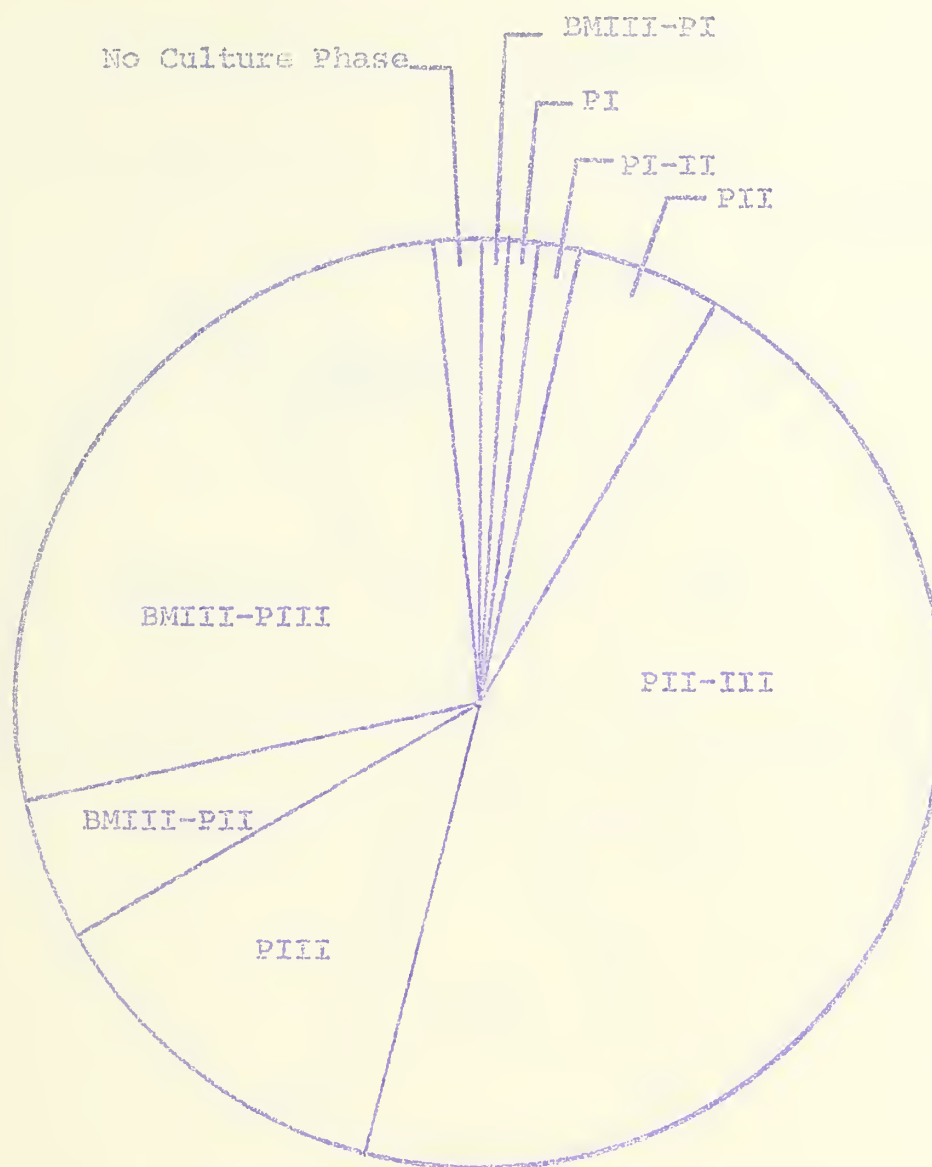


FIGURE 5
 MASONRY RESOURCES. (732 resources).
 Frequency distribution by culture phase.
 (See p. 8)

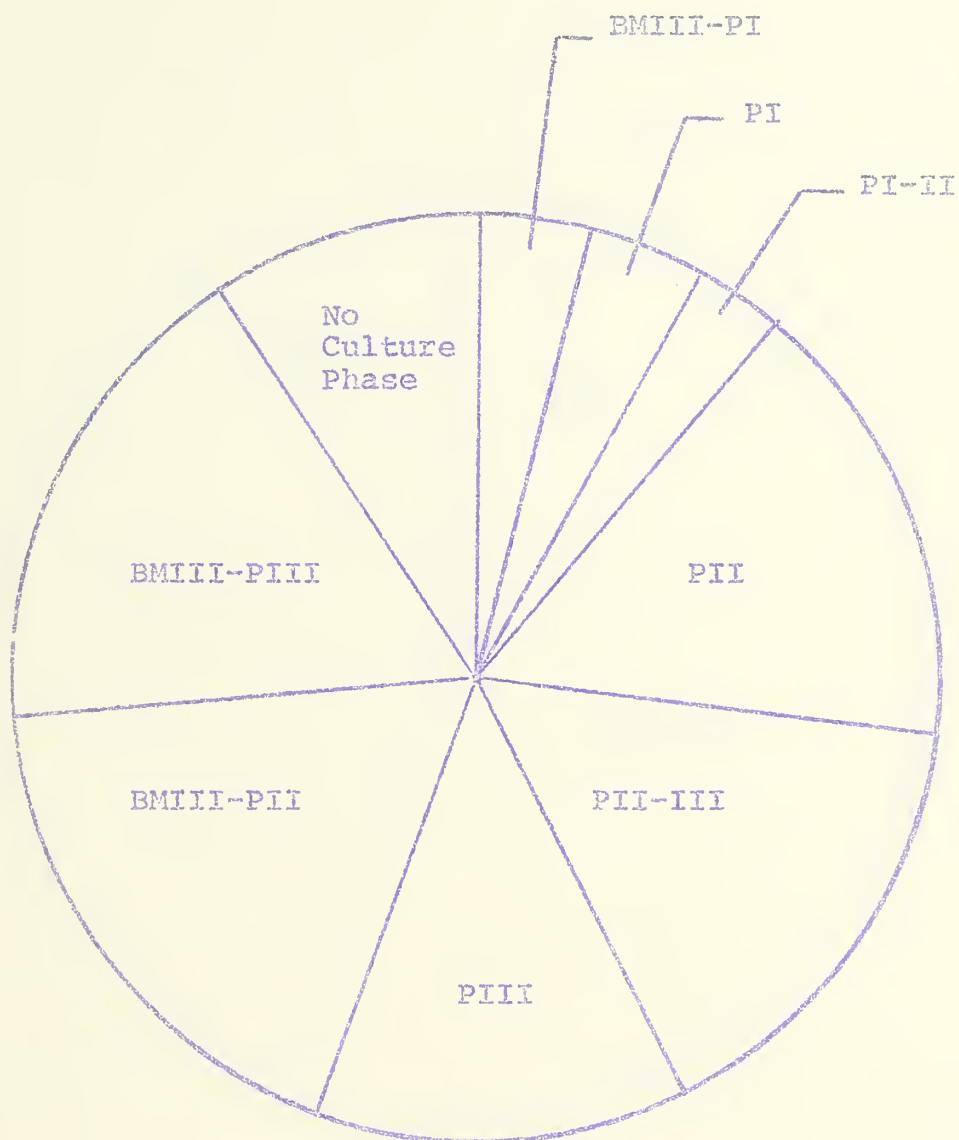


FIGURE 6
CAMP RESOURCES. (136 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(See pp. 8-9).

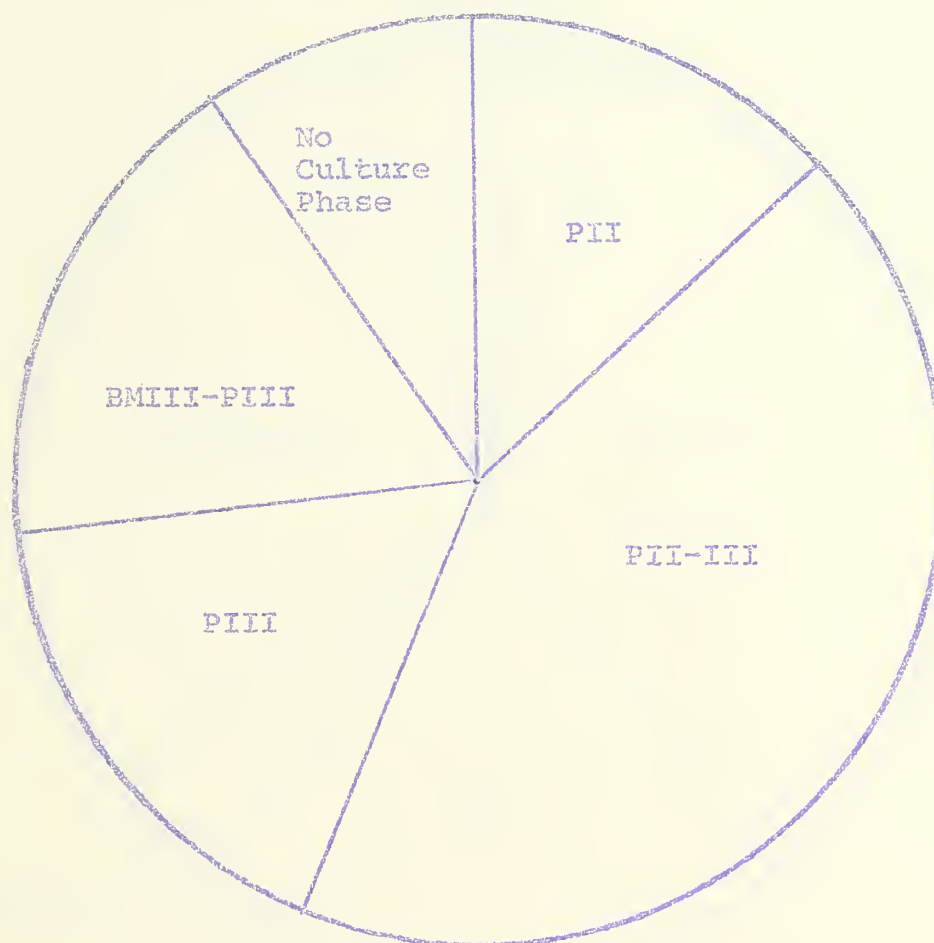


FIGURE 7
CERAMIC AREA RESOURCES. (23 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(See p. 9)

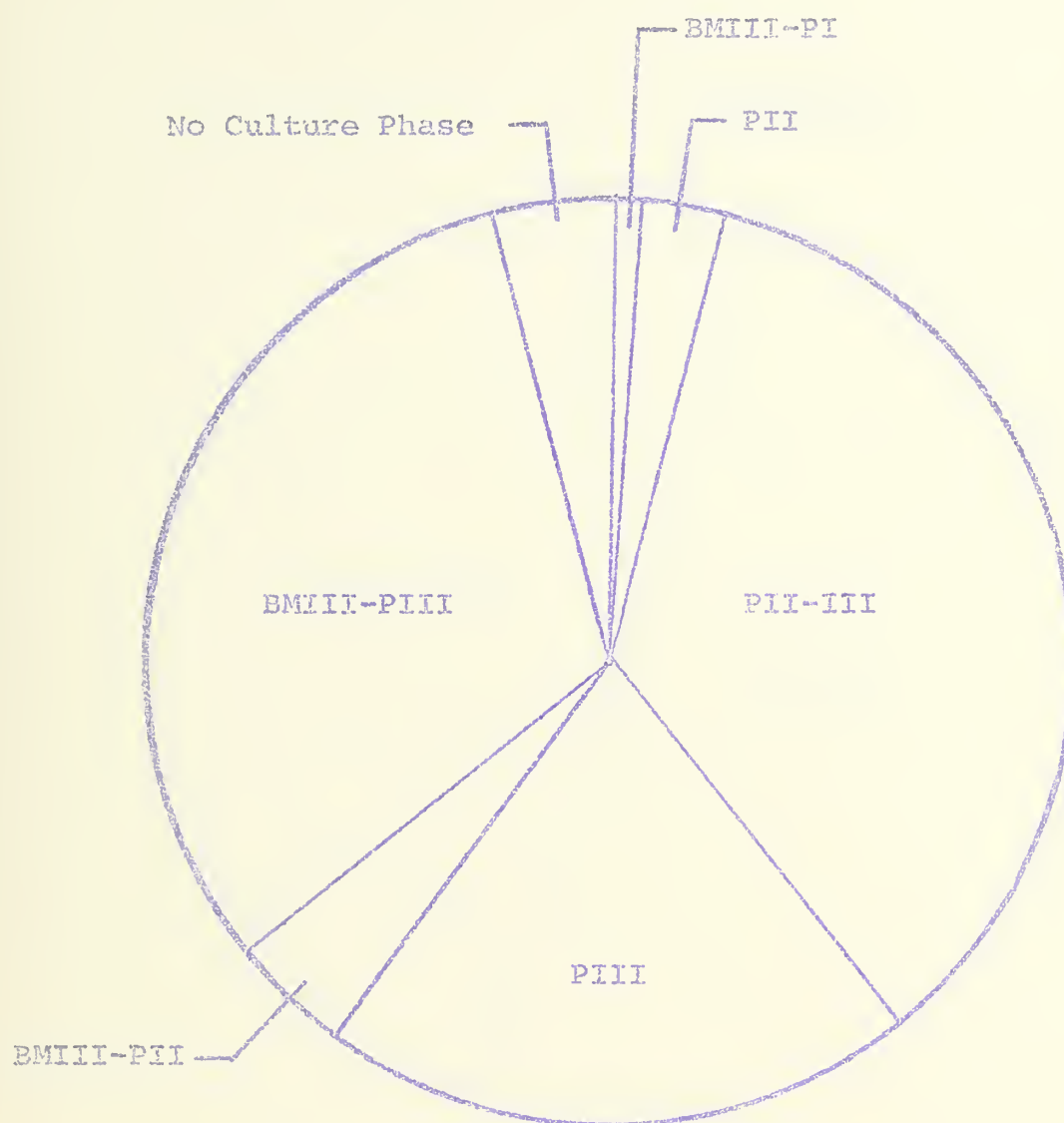


FIGURE 8
TOWER RESOURCES. (98 resources)¹.
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(see p. 9)

¹This represents the number of sites with towers present. Sites with more than one tower were counted once in this total.

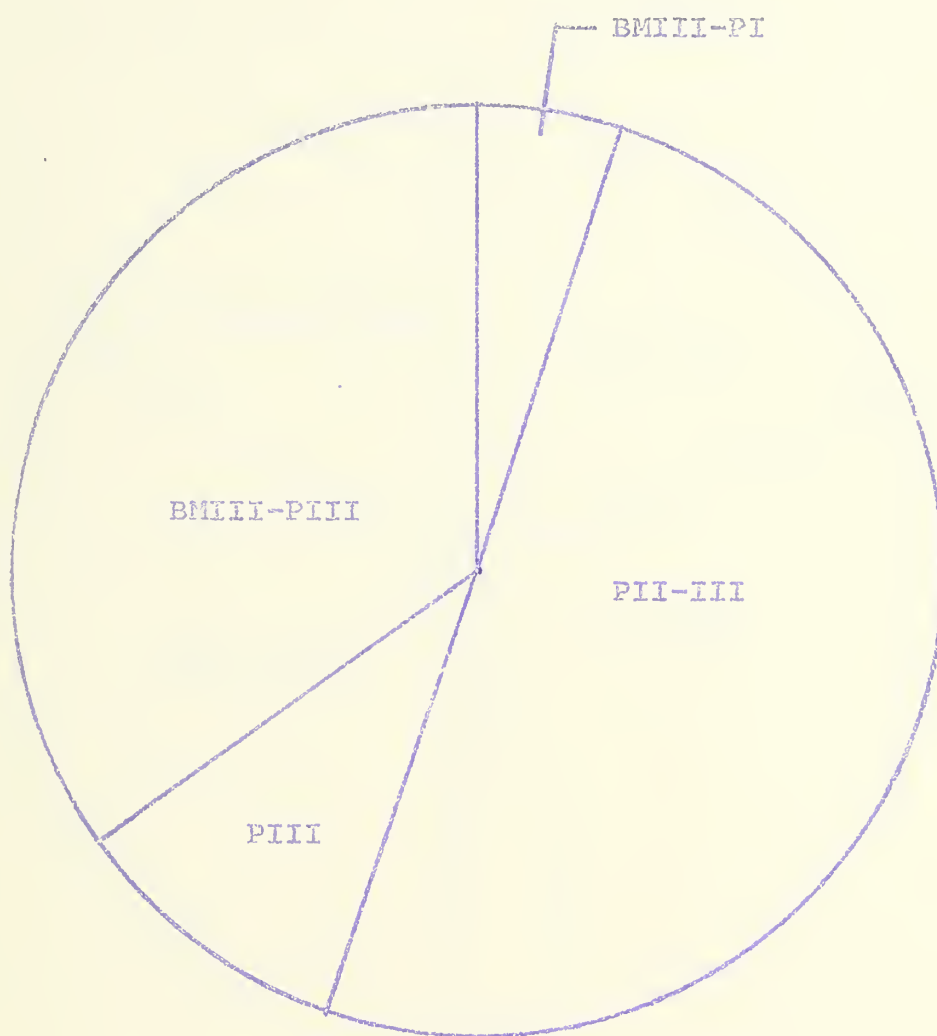


FIGURE 9
GREAT KIVA RESOURCES. (20 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(see pp. 9-10).

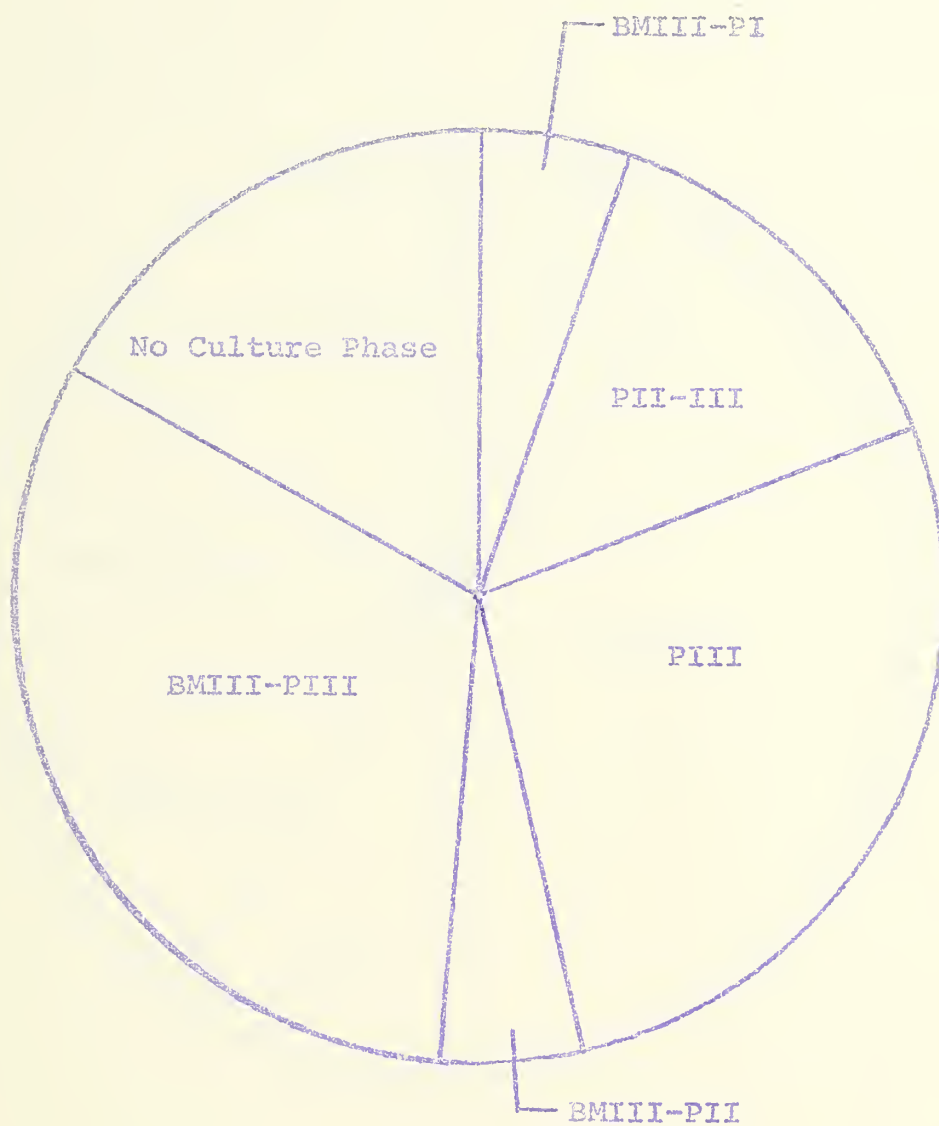


FIGURE 10
PICTOGRAPH RESOURCES. (22 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(see p. 10)

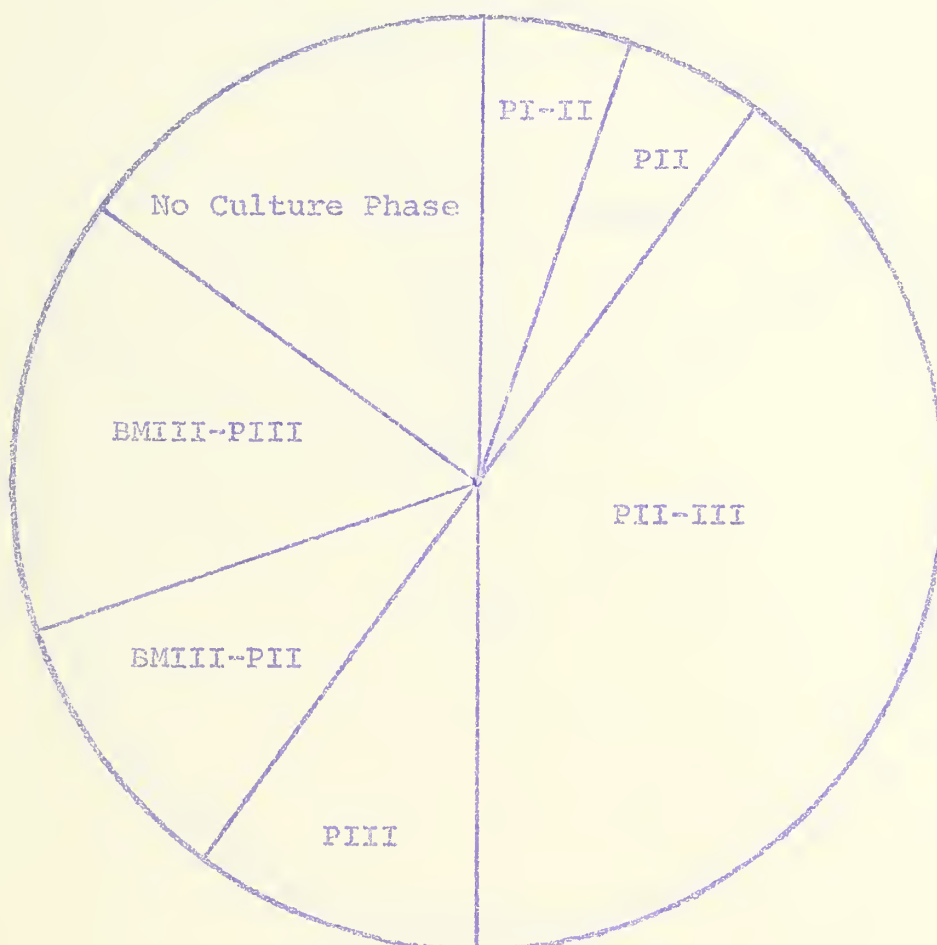


FIGURE 1.1
DAM RESOURCES. (20 resources).
Frequency distribution by culture phase.
(see p. 10)

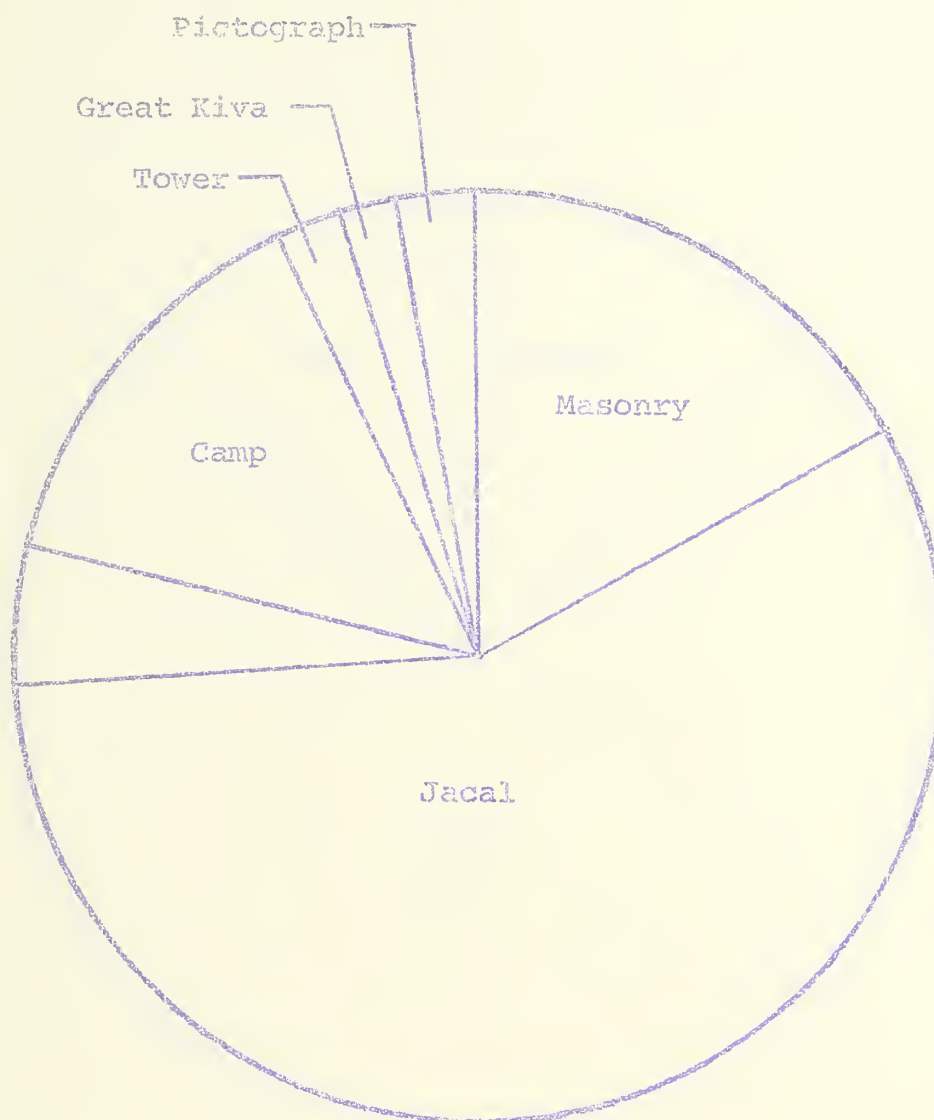


FIGURE 12
BMIII-PI CULTURE PHASE. (47 resources).
Frequency of type of resource synopsis.
(see pp. 10-11).

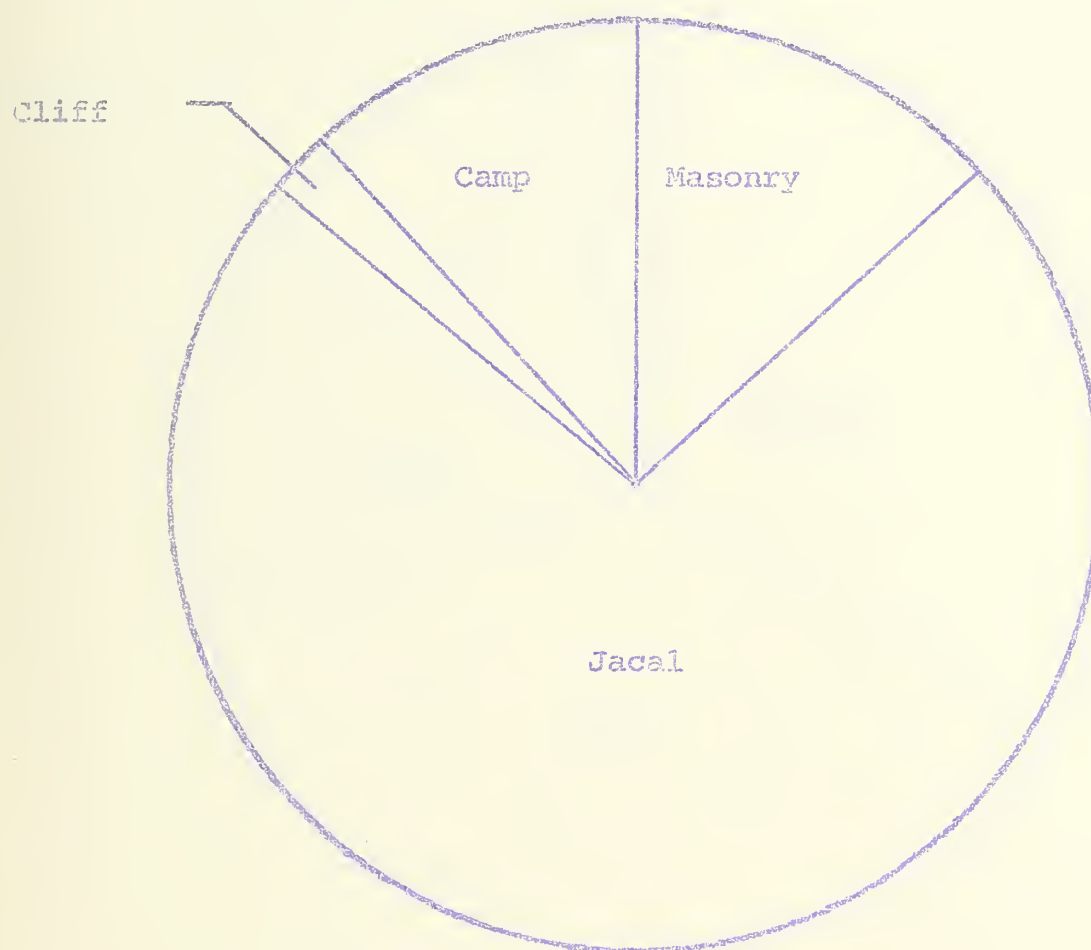


FIGURE 13
PI CULTURE PHASE. (49 resources).
Frequency of type of resource synopsis.
(See . p. 11)

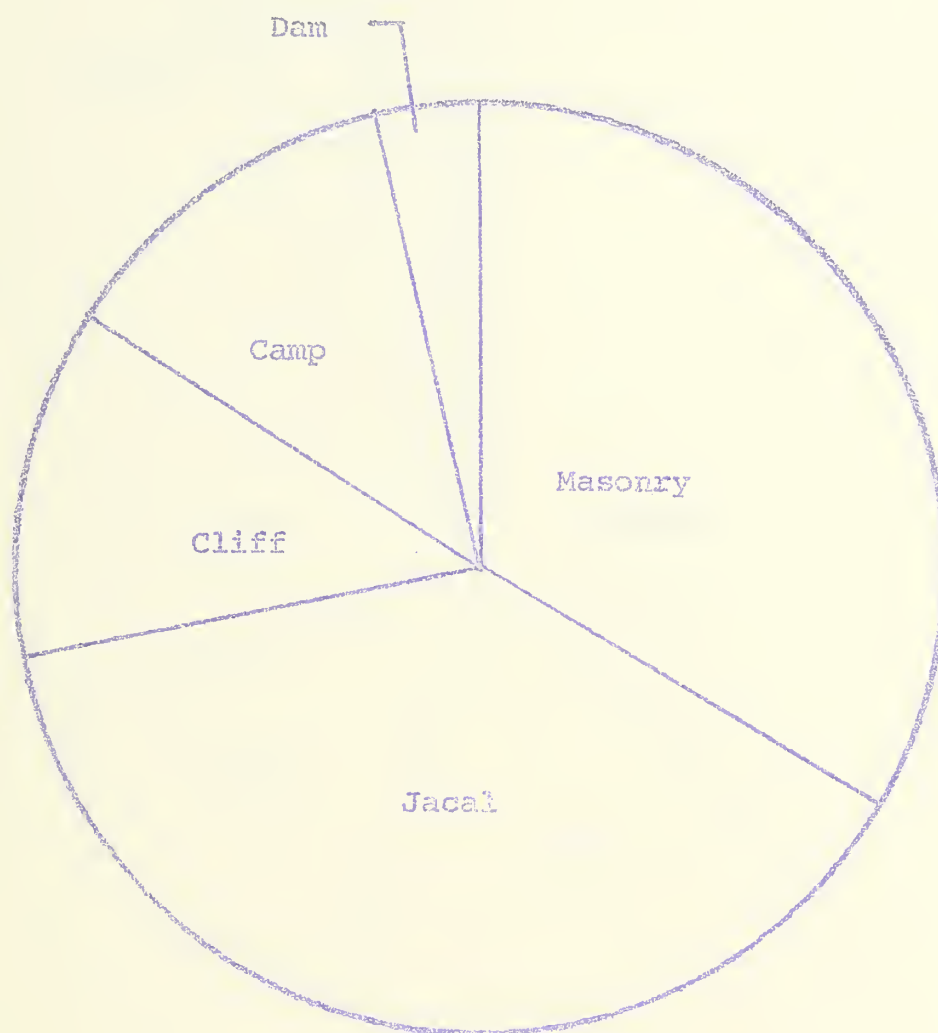


FIGURE 14
PI-PII CULTURE PHASE. (38 resources).
Frequency of type of resource synopsis.
(See pp. 11-12).

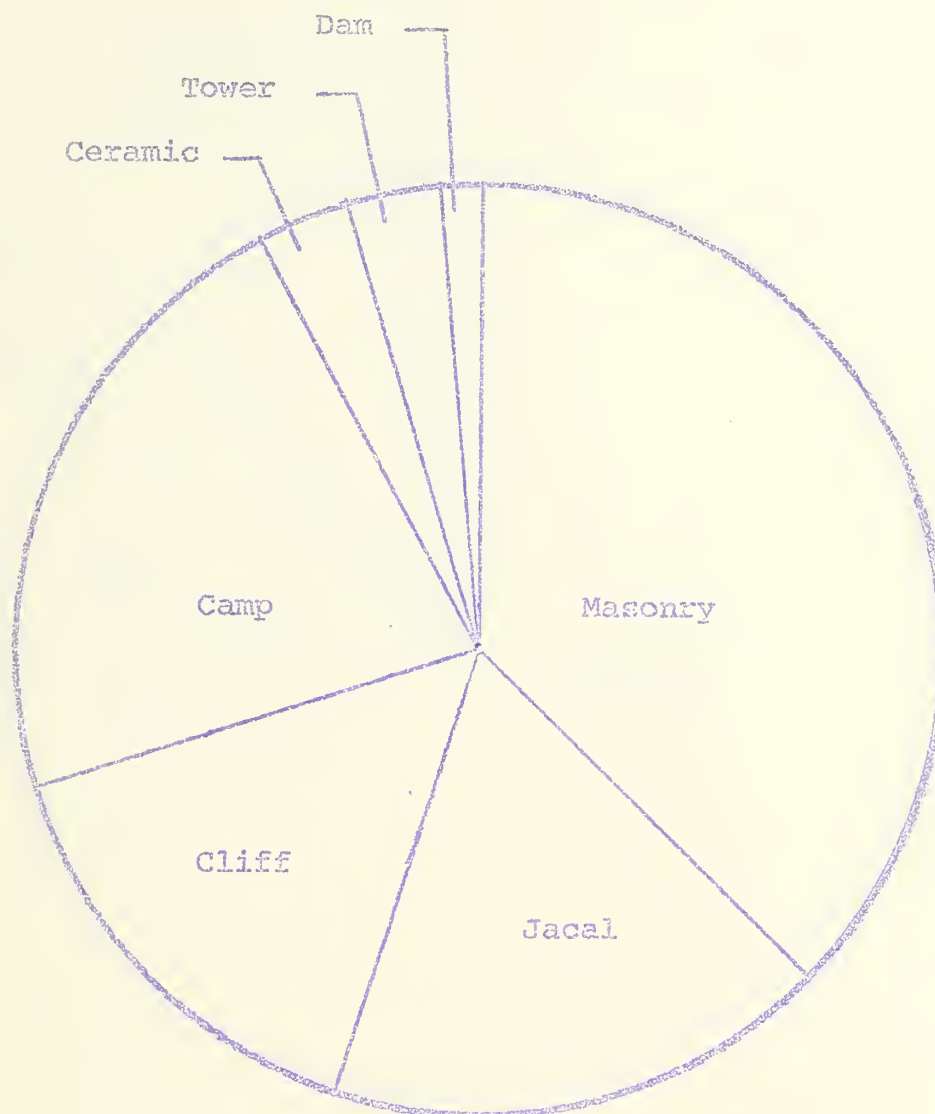


FIGURE 15
PII CULTURE PHASE. (106 resources)
Frequency of type of resources synopsis.
(See p. 12)

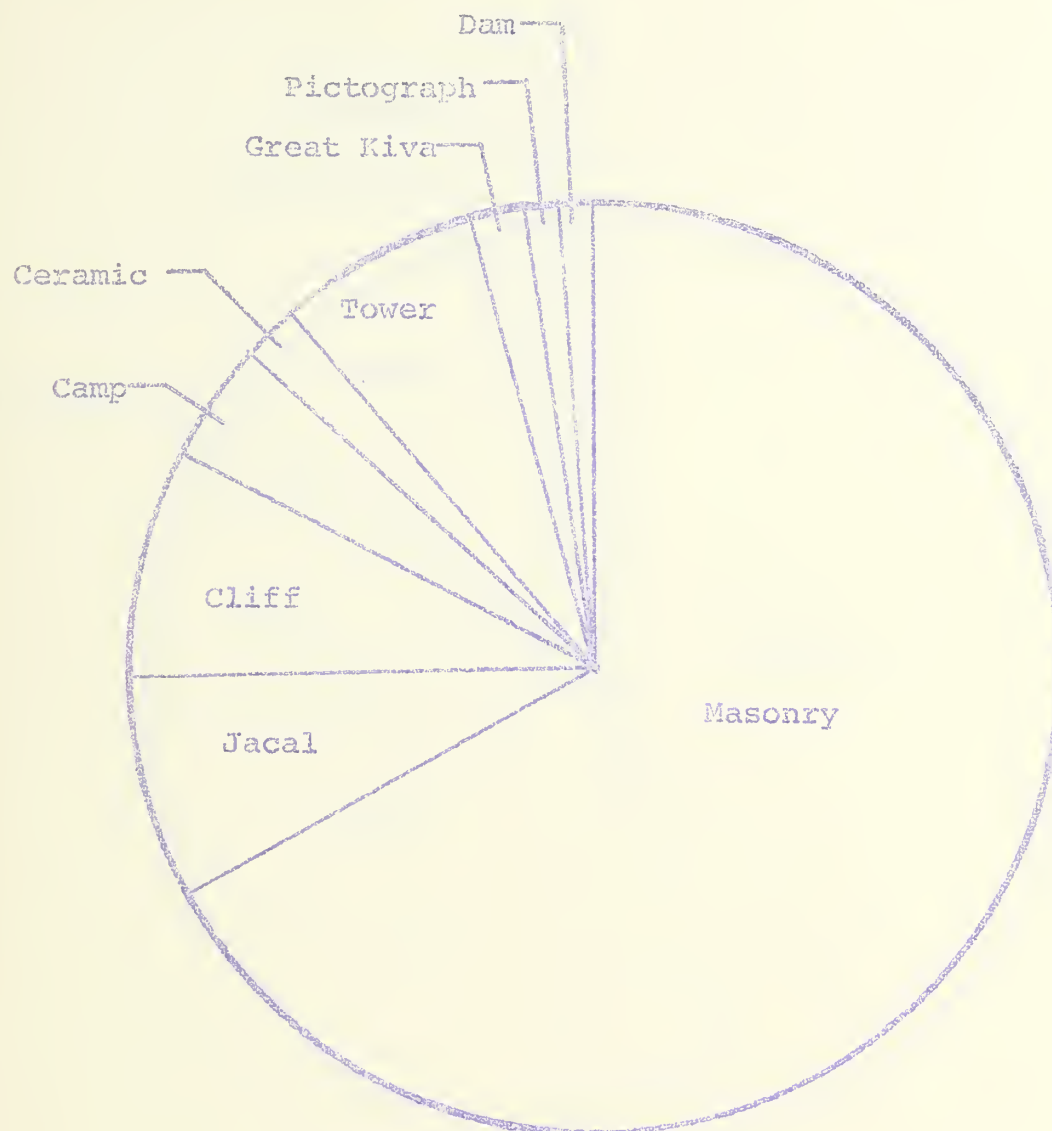


FIGURE 16
PII-PIII CULTURE PHASE. (432 resources).
Frequency of type of resources synopsis.
(see p. 12)

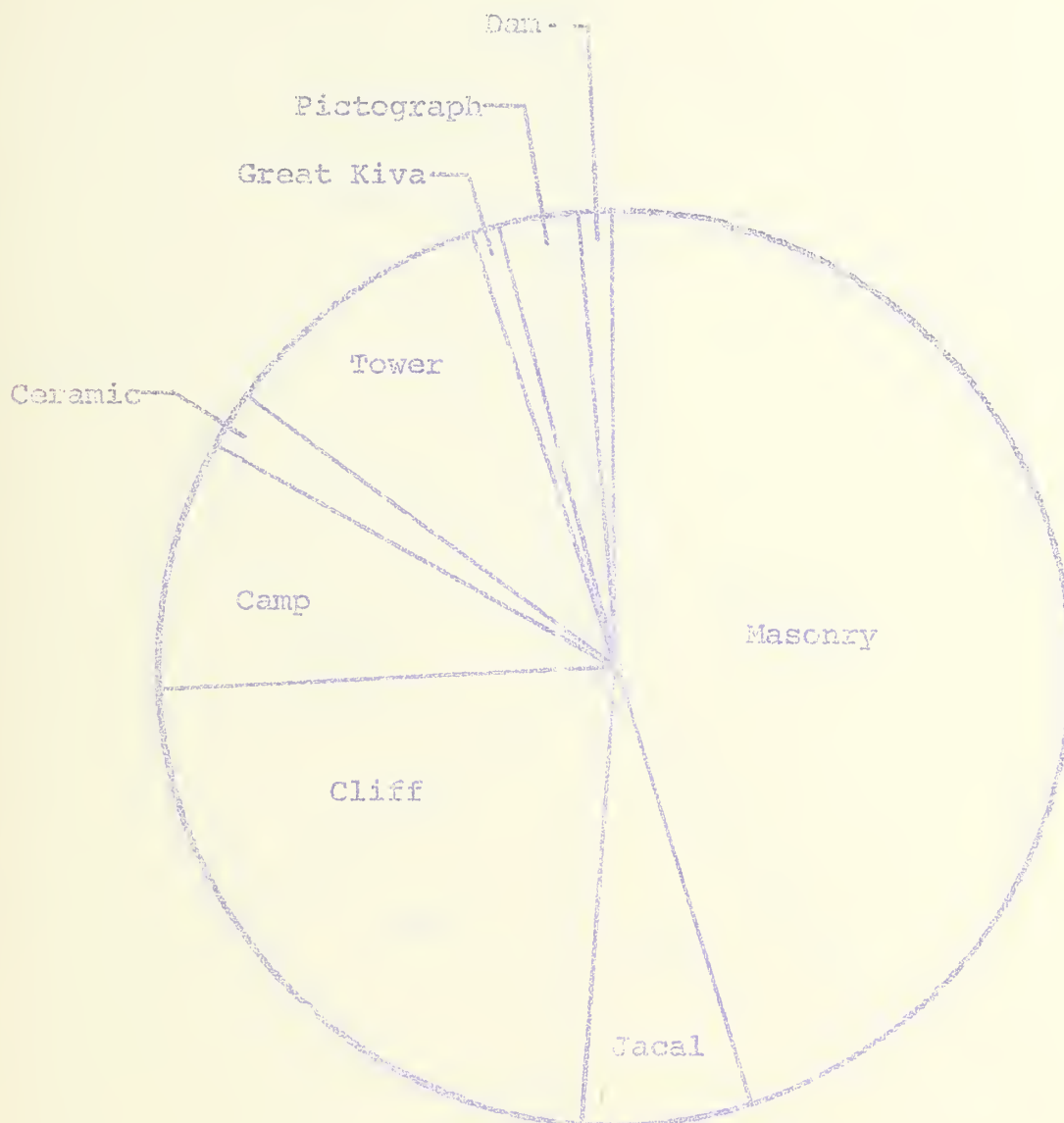


FIGURE 17
PIII CULTURE PHASE. (228 resources).
Frequency of type of resources synopsis.
(see pp. 12-13).

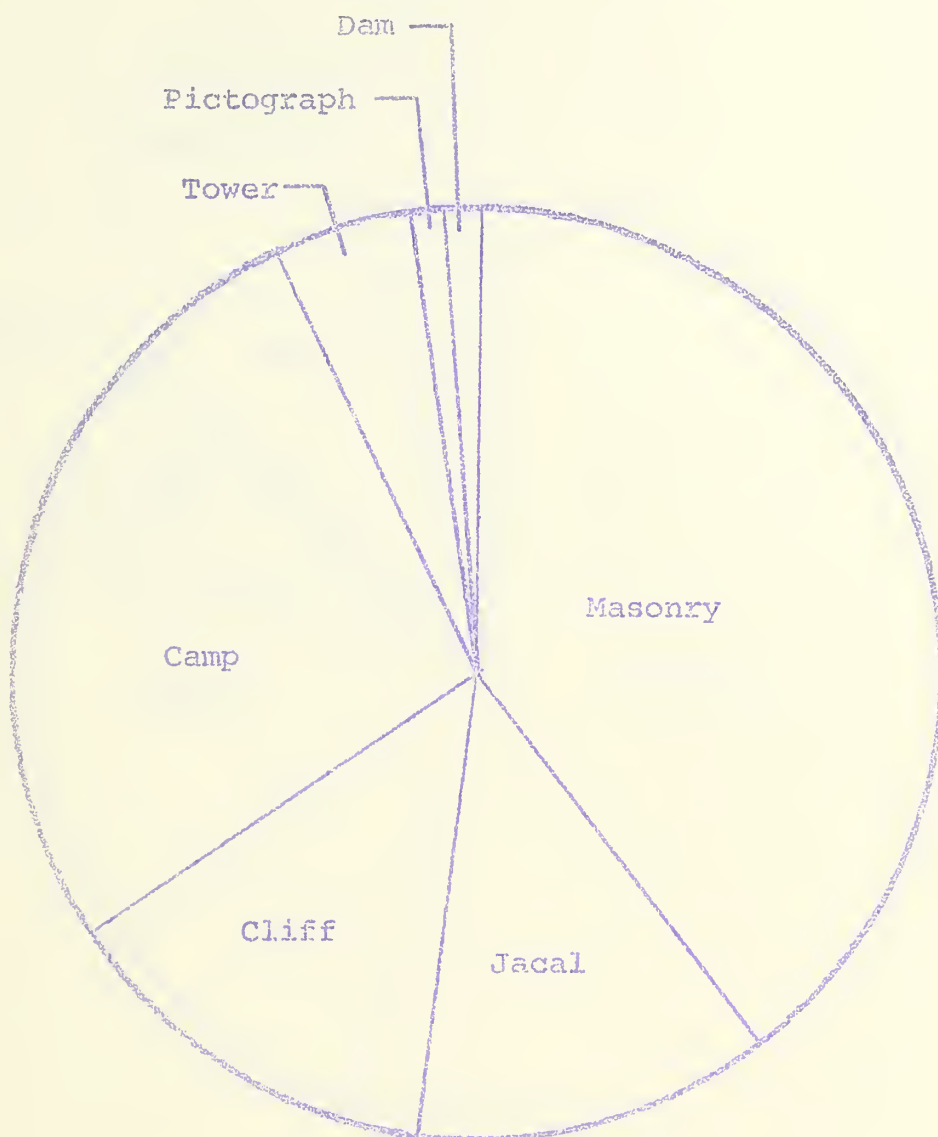


FIGURE 18
BMIII-PII CULTURE PHASE. (86 resources).
Frequency of type of resource synopsis.
(see pp. 13-14).



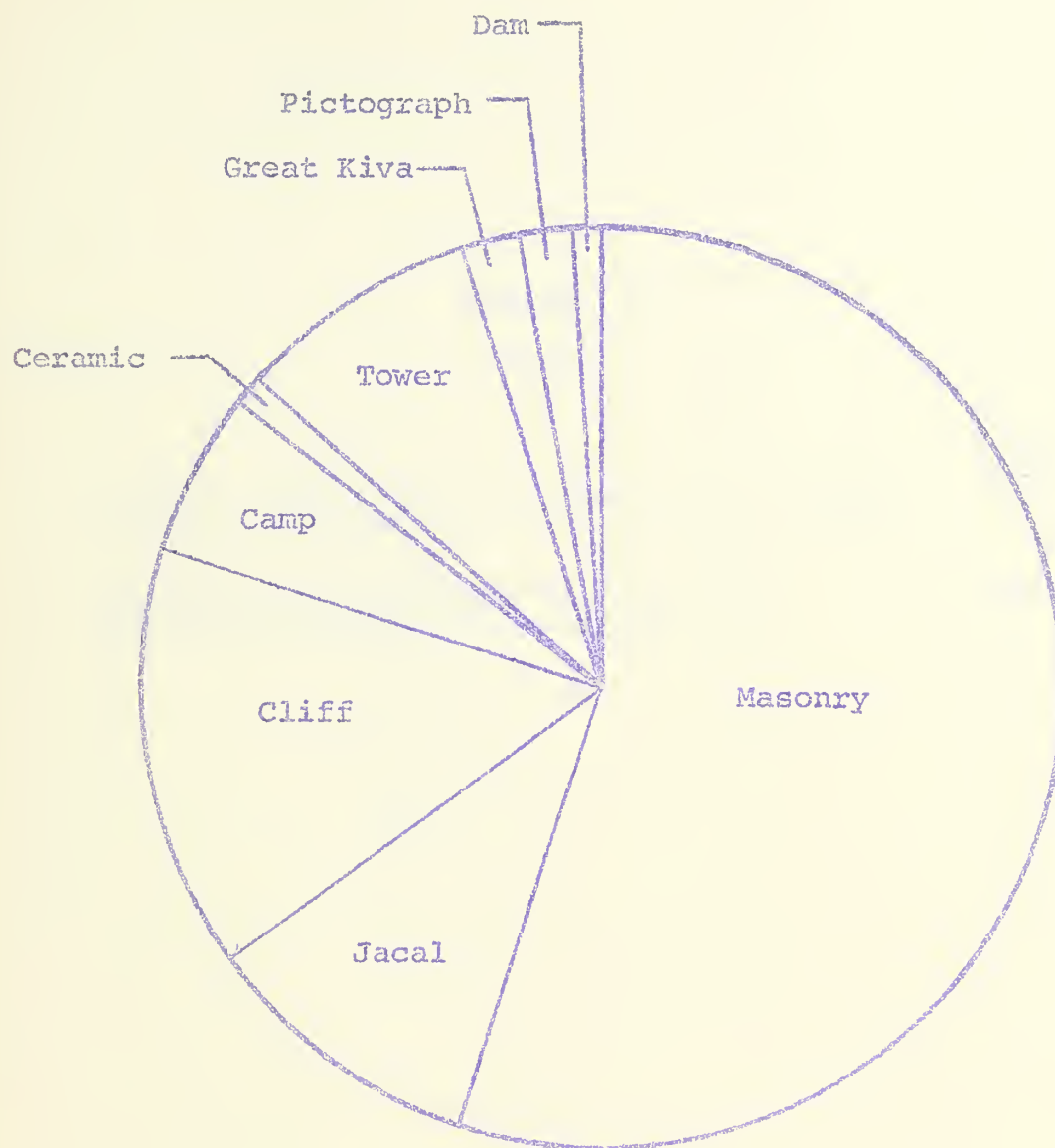


FIGURE 19
BMIII-PIII CULTURE PHASE. (353 resources).
Frequency of type of resource synopsis.
(see pp. 13-14).

APPENDIX B

TABLES

	Page
TABLE 1 Table showing quantities of sites by cultural phase.	44
TABLE 2 Table showing quantities of resources by kind of resource.	45

BMIII-PI	47
PI	49
PI-II	38
PII	106
PII-III	432
PIII	228
BMIII-PII	86
BMIII-PIII	353
LITHIC	165
NOT ASSIGNED	83
<hr/>	
TOTAL	1,587

TABLE 1

Table showing quantities
of sites by Cultural Phase.
(See pp. 3-5, & Appendix C)

MASONRY	732
JACAL	196
CLIFF	205
CAMP	136
CERAMIC	23
LITHIC	165
TOWER	98 ¹
GREAT KIVA	20
PICTOGRAPH	22
DAM	20
<hr/>	
TOTAL	1,617

TABLE 2

Table showing quantities
of resources by kind of
resource. (See pp. 6-7)

¹ This figure represents the number of sites with a tower present. Sites with more than one tower were counted once.

APPENDIX C

TENTATIVE CULTURE PHASE ASSIGNMENTS
(See pp. 2-5)

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SITES 5MT101 TO 5MT268 MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1965 SURVEY	47
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SITES 5MT101 TO 5MT288

MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1965 SURVEY

<u>BM3-P1</u>	<u>P1</u>	<u>P1-2</u>	<u>P2</u>	<u>P2-3</u>	<u>P3</u>	<u>BM3-P2</u>	<u>BM3-P3</u>
102		101	127	104	240	113	105 212
128		172	195	107		119	110 213
163		190	197	108		122	112 229
134		234	220	114		124	115 231
211		239	221	131		125	116 232
214			222	157		126	117 237
223			224	161		129	118 238
273			225	167		130	120 241
			227	170		132	121 244
			228	173		133	123 245
			233	174		134	136 246
			235	176		135	137 252
			236	177		139	138 253
				178		143	140 256
				179		153	141 257
				180		172	142 258
				182		181	144 259
				185		196	145 261
				186		243	146 262
				187		247	147 263
				188		248	148 264
				191		249	149 265
				192		254	150 270
				193		266	151 271
				198		267	152 274
				200		279	154 275
				201			155 276
				203			156 278
				209			159 280
				215			160 281
				216			162 282
				217			164 283
				218			165 284
				219			166 286
				230			168
				242			169
				255			171
				260			183
				272			189
				277			194
				285			199
							202
							204
							205
							206
							207
							210

SITES 541287 TO 541651

MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1966 SURVEY

BM3-P1	P1	P1-2	P2	P2-3	P3	BM3-P2	BM3-P3
526	667	415	292	287	299	294	293 396 509
529	761	455	345	283	371	296	295 397 510
530	374	539	390	304	378	297	300 338 513
		540	392	307	384	305	301 399 514
			414	332	422	319	302 401 515
			441	359	434	331	306 402 516
			443	374	435	336	308 403 519
			446	383	438	354	309 404 522
			451	413	448	361	310 408 523
			454	417	478	364	311 409 524
			482	419	535	368	312 410 525
			503	420	565	379	313 412 527
			504	421	581	386	314 416 528
			534	423	592	389	316 418 531
			546	426	605	391	321 427 533
			554	430	610	462	322 428 536
			555	432	643	464	323 429 537
			587	433	646	479	325 431 538
			588	436	647	481	328 445 541
			611	439	653	485	335 453 542
			614	440		492	337 456 548
			620	442		493	338 463 550
			625	447		500	340 465 553
			630	450		511	347 466 561
			639	452		512	352 467 567
			563	453		513	353 469 569
			616	459		547	355 473 572
				460		549	353 474 574
				461		557	363 475 577
				468		559	365 476 579
				532		562	366 483 582
				551		564	367 484 584
				566		575	372 486 585
				570		576	373 487 613
				571		578	375 488 645
				580		600	376 489
				642			377 490
							380 494
							381 495
							382 496
							385 497
							387 498
							388 501
							393 502
							394 505
							395 508

STRES 5M1654 TO 5M11000 AND 5M11501 TO 5M11567 (page 2 of 2 pages)

MONTELUJA COUNTY - 1967 SURVEY

BM3-P1	P1	P1-2	P2	P2-3	P3	BM3-P2	BM3-P3
816	1516	682	677	658 846	654 820	657	655 991
		757	680	660 849	661 821	663	659 996
		904	800	670 850	662 822	693	664 1534
		939	801	671 851	665 823	707	668 1556
		957	803	673 856	666 824	712	669 1559
		961	825	674 859	672 828	724	675
			831	683 860	676 835	732	678
			853	684 861	679 836	741	688
			855	710 863	685 837	742	689
			862	711 864	687 838	759	691
			875	722 867	690 844	778	692
			900	726 868	694 845	1553	699
			909	728 869	695 847		702
			910	733 878	696 848		715
			919	734 879	697 852		716
			931	750 880	698 858		719
			934	752 885	700 865		720
			935	753 888	701 870		729
			936	755 891	703 872		739
			938	756 892	704 873		743
			953	769 893	705 883		745
			1505	770 894	709 886		746
				772 896	714 887		749
				774 897	717 890		754
				776 899	718 895		758
				790 901	721 903		763
				791 902	723 905		764
				792 908	725 906		765
				793 911	747 914		766
				794 912	748 920		768
				795 913	751 925		771
				796 918	773 927		775
				802 921	779 932		777
				807 923	734 943		780
				810 924	787 948		781
				814 926	797 952		785
				815 928	799 959		786
				817 929	804 964		788
				826 930	805 967		789
				827 933	806 968		871
				829 940	808 973		381
				830 942	809 984		922
				832 944	811 986		945
				833 949	812 998		947
				834 954	813 999		950
				839 956	818 1000		955
				840 958	819 1501		972

(continued)

SITES SMT654 TO SMT1000 AND SMT1501 TO SMT1567 (page 2 of 2 pages)
 MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1967 SURVEY

<u>P2-3</u>	<u>P3</u>
969	1502
970	1504
971	1506
975	1510
976	1511
980	1512
981	1518
983	1520
985	1523
987	1526
988	1528
989	1531
990	1532
992	1536
993	1539
994	1541
995	1544
997	1548
1507	1550
1519	1551
1529	1554
1540	1560
1552	1561
1555	1563
1557	1564
1558	1565
1566	762
	857
	916

SITES 5MT1568 TO 5MT1981 (page 1 of 2 pages)

MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1968 SURVEY

BM3-P1	P1	P1-2	P2	P2-3	P3	BM3-P2	BM3-P3
1530	1574	1593	1649	1568	1536	1906	1581
1631	1584	1651	1650	1569	1613	1927	1582
1632	1642	1687	1686	1570	1614	1944	1583
1663	1643	1699	1771	1572	1622	1954	1596
1673	1654	1703	1781	1575	1627	1955	1598
1703	1662	1704	1797	1585	1640	1961	1599
1715	1664	1721	1859	1587	1647	1974	1602
1717	1668	1738	1870	1588	1648	1975	1604
1732	1697	1739	1890	1592	1676	1978	1610
1772	1701	1740	1898	1594	1681		1611
1789	1718	1749	1901	1595	1689		1617
1832	1720	1758	1907	1601	1693		1619
1976	1745	1782		1603	1706		1620
1979	1760	1886		1605	1709		1624
1980	1765	1911		1606	1711		1626
	1770			1607	1716		1630
	1775			1608	1719		1634
	1786			1609	1724		1641
	1794			1612	1726		1645
	1795			1618	1750		1661
	1811			1621	1755		1666
	1833			1623	1768		1667
	1834			1625	1769		1669
	1837			1629	1774		1700
	1838			1635	1777		1737
	1844			1636	1784		1747
	1851			1637	1803		1748
	1853			1638	1804		1764
	1860			1639	1805		1785
	1862			1646	1806		1787
	1887			1652	1807		1788
	1889			1653	1808		1790
	1891			1655	1809		1791
	1902			1656	1818		1792
				1657	1822		1798
				1658	1823		1801
				1659	1824		1810
				1660	1825		1812
				1665	1826		1824
				1670	1827		1821
				1671	1828		1847
				1672	1829		1871
				1674	1830		1893
				1675	1831		1896
				1677	1836		1904
				1678	1840		1905
				1679	1841		1912

(continued)

(continued)

SITUS 5MTL563 TO 5MTL981 (page 2 of 2 pages)

MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1968 SURVEY

P2-5	P3	BN3-P3
1680 1813 1923	1842	1913
1683 1815 1926	1843	1915
1684 1816 1933	1857	1916
1685 1817 1934	1882	1919
1688 1819 1935	1920	1925
1690 1820 1937	1921	1928
1691 1835 1937	1922	1929
1692 1846 1938	1924	1930
1694 1848 1962	1931	1932
1702 1849 1964	1936	1939
1705 1850 1966	1933	1940
1707 1853 1967	1950	1941
1710 1854 1969		1942
1714 1855		1943
1722 1856		1945
1723 1861		1946
1725 1863		1947
1727 1864		1948
1728 1865		1949
1729 1867		1951
1730 1868		1952
1731 1869		1953
1733 1872		1956
1734 1873		1963
1735 1874		1965
1736 1875		1968
1741 1876		1970
1743 1877		1971
1746 1878		1972
1752 1879		1973
1753 1880		1977
1759 1881		1981
1761 1834		
1762 1885		
1763 1888		
1766 1892		
1767 1894		
1773 1895		
1778 1897		
1779 1900		
1783 1908		
1793 1909		
1796 1910		
1799 1914		
1800 1917		
1802 1918		

SITES 5MT1982 TO 5MT2119 (page 1 of 2 pages)

MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1969 SURVEY

BM5-P1	P1	P1-2	P2	P2-3	P3	BM5-P2	BM5-P3
1933	2009	2108	1993	1932	1996	1994	2013
1937	2014		2003	1934	1999	2021	2032
1939	2016		2004	1998	2000	2061	2041
1931	2029		2033	2002	2001		2046
2026	2030		2038	2011	2012		2047
2023	2043		2049	2018	2015		2056
2034	2102		2050	2020	2019		2106
2045	2109		2064	2022	2054		2107
2051			2033	2024	2060		2110
2057			2034	2027	2032		
2058			2100	2031	2091		
2059			2101	2034	2092		
2070			2104	2035	2103		
2093			2111=212	2036	2114=238		
			2113=214	2037	2116=194		
				2039	2117		
				2040	2119		
				2042			
				2048			
				2052			
				2053			
				2055			
				2063			
				2065			
				2067			
				2068			
				2069			
				2071			
				2072			
				2073			
				2074			
				2075			
				2076			
				2077			
				2078			
				2079			
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				2087			
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				2089			
				2090			
				2095			
				2096			

(continued)

SITES 5MT1982 TO 5MT2119 (page 2 of 2 pages)
MONTEZUMA COUNTY - 1969 SURVEY

P2-3

2097

2098

2099

2105

2112=2113

2115

2118

SITES 5DL5 TO 5DL79

DOLORES COUNTY - 1969 SURVEY

BM3-P1	P1	P1-2	P2	P2-3	P3	BM3-P2	BM3-P3
6	11	10	7	5	26		
8	13	14	17	9	44		
15	71	33	27	16	48		
20		37	28	18	49		
69		41	29	19	53		
75		74	31	21			
		76	35	22			
			36	23			
			38	24			
			30	25			
			31	30			
			55	32			
			56	42			
			61	43			
			63	45			
			67	46			
			70	52			
			73	54			
				57			
				58			
				59			
				60			
				62			
				64			
				65			
				66			
				68			
				72			
				77			
				78			

TABLE 1. LIST OF A CULTURAL STAGE BY DATE OF DISCOVERY FROM CERAMIC AFFILIATION

<u>P2</u>	<u>P3</u>	<u>E13-P2</u>
253	250	601
	251	602
	269	603
	343	604
	398	713
	1949	

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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

1 April 1971

Memorandum

TO: State Director, Bureau of Land Management

FROM: Director, University of Colorado Archaeological
Research Center

SUBJECT: Progress report upon the 1970 Archaeological
Inventory and Evaluation of Indian Ruins on Public
Lands of the Bureau of Land Management. Contract
No. 14-11-0008-3159 (Renewal). Obligation Docu-
ment No. 3060.

The sixth season of the archaeological survey of public lands of the Bureau of Land Management consisted of two separate projects:

1. Field work on BLM lands to the east and north of Mesa Verde National Park was carried out between 15 June and 7 August, 1970. The results of this work are summarized below and the detailed individual site information reports are attached.

2. Dr. Robert H. Lister spent one month assembling the necessary documentation to prepare a final summary report on the results of the first five years of this inventory (1965-1969). The final report was then prepared by Mr. Daniel W. Martin under the supervision of, first, Dr. Lister and finally under my direction. This impressive document is also submitted at this time and contains its own summary, conclusions, and recommendations.

A total of 30 archaeological sites were located and recorded during the 1970 field season, bringing the number of sites inventoried in the six seasons of the investigation to 1617. A total of 26,740 acres of BLM land were surveyed in 1970.

The total number of sites is far below the numbers reported in previous years because of the type of terrain which was checked and the isolated nature of most of the blocks of land surveyed. As noted in monthly progress reports and the quarterly report, previously submitted, the vast majority of the BLM lands inventoried in 1970 are simply not locations conducive to prehistoric occupation and, actually, this factor forced the field crews to attempt even closer scrutiny of those lands which were investigated than perhaps in the past where field work was conducted in areas where there are many more prehistoric ruins to be recorded.

The 1970 survey covered the areas noted below and located the following archaeological sites in those areas:

A. T34N, R13W

Section 1: West half of section. No sites.
Section 2: Entire section. No sites.
Section 3: North half of section. No sites.
Section 4: South half of section. No sites.
Section 5: NW and SE quarters. No sites.
Section 6: Entire section. No sites.
Section 7: SE quarter of section. No sites.
Section 8: Entire section. No sites.
Section 9: Entire section. No sites.
Section 11: Entire section. No sites.

B. T34N, R14W

Section 1: Entire section. No sites.
Section 12: SE quarter of section. Site 5MT2127.

C. T35N, R13W

- Section 1: West half of section. No sites.
- Section 2: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 3: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 7: Entire section. Sites 5MT2136 and 5MT2137.
- Section 8: SW quarter of section. Sites 5MT2123 and 5MT2124.
- Section 9: SE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 10: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 11: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 12: West half of section. No sites.
- Section 13: SE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 14: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 15: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 17: West half of section. No sites.
- Section 18: Entire section. Sites 5MT2125 and 5MT2126.
- Section 19: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 20: NW and SE quarters of section. No sites.
- Section 21: Entire section. Site 5MT2140.
- Section 22: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 23: East half of section. No sites.
- Section 24: West half of section. No sites.
- Section 25: West half of section. No sites.
- Section 26: East half of section. No sites.
- Section 27: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 28: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 29: East half of section. No sites.
- Section 30: Entire section, excluding the NE quarter. No sites.
- Section 31: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 32: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 33: Entire section. Sites 5MT2141 and 5MT2142.
- Section 34: NW quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 35: Entire section, excluding the NE quarter. No sites.

D. T35N, R14W

- Section 2: NW quarter of section. Site 5MT2122.
- Section 4: NW quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 12: SE quarter of section. Site 5MT2135.
- Section 13: Entire section. Sites 5MT2132, 5MT2133, and 5MT2134.
- Section 15: Entire section. Sites 5MT2120, 5MT2121, 5MT2138, 5MT2139, and 5MT2145.
- Section 16: NE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 23: SW quarter of section. Sites 5MT2128, 5MT2129, 5MT2130, and 5MT2131.
- Section 24: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 25: Entire section. No sites.
- Section 26: Eastern one-eighth of section. No sites.
- Section 35: NE quarter of the NE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 36: Entire section. No sites.

E. T36N, R14W

- Section 3: SE and NW quarters of section. No sites.
- Section 8: SE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 9: Entire section. Site 5MT2144.
- Section 10: Entire section. Site 5MT2147.
- Section 11: NW quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 15: Entire section. Site 5MT2146.
- Section 16: Entire section. Site 5MT2143.
- Section 17: Entire section, excluding the NW quarter. No sites.
- Section 19: SE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 20: NE and SW quarters of section. No sites.
- Section 21: NW and SE quarters of section. No sites.
- Section 22: North half of section. No sites.
- Section 23: SW quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 27: NW and SE quarters of sections. No sites.
- Section 28: North half of section. No sites.
- Section 29: NE quarter of section. No sites.
- Section 30: North half of section. No sites.
- Section 31: North half of section. No sites.

F. T37N, R15W

Section 7: Quarter section in central portion of section.
Sites 5MT2148 and 5MT2149.

Section 9: North half of section. No sites.

The BLM lands surveyed are so indicated on the available maps. The inavailability of suitable maps for a portion of the area covered during the 1970 has made complete documentation impossible at this time but these maps will be furnished in the future as soon as appropriate area maps are available.

The 30 sites have been assigned to the following cultural affiliations:

Basketmaker III - 1 site.

Basketmaker III and Pueblo I - 1 site.

Pueblo I - 3 sites.

Pueblo I and Pueblo II - 3 sites.

Pueblo II - 11 sites.

Pueblo II and Pueblo III - 2 sites.

Sherd area - 1 site.

Chipping site, cultural affiliation unknown - 2 sites.

Navajo site - 1 site.

Isolated "Navajo" sweat lodge - 1 site.

Unknown cultural affiliation - 3 sites.

Two sites deserve individual mention:

1. Site 5MT2141 is the first definite site found on the survey that can be identified as Navajo. Diagnostic Navajo Utility pottery was recovered from the surface.

2. Site 5MT2149 is quite possibly the same site reported in the journals of Father Escalante, in 1776. The Padre camped nearby and describes a ruin which is in all probability 5MT2149. Further researches to verify this identification will continue.


David A. Breternitz

